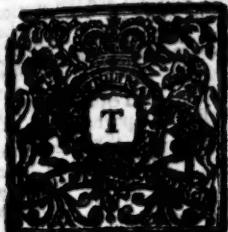


The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JUNE 26. 1738.

91: 937.

Some Considerations offer'd to the Whigs, on the State of Parties, as they stand related to the Good or Ill of the Kingdom.



THE Whigs in the Opposition, finding a close Alliance with the Tories absolutely necessary to carry on their Schemes, have complimented them, in all their Writings, at the Expence of Truth, the Constitution, and the Government. The Author of the *Dissertation on Parties*, who assum'd the Lead amongst them, and whose profess'd Business it was to unite all Parties against the Court, took infinite Pains to deceive them all, in order to make them subservient to his sole Purpose of subverting the Government, under Pretence of advancing Liberty.

To please the Whig, he destroyed all the Tory Principles; and, to please the Tories, he disgraced the Revolution; and said more unjust, cruel, and bitter Things against it, than all the Malice of its worst Enemies ever suggested; for tho' he owns 'twas justly established, yet he labours to shew, that in Fact, we got nothing by it; that the Power of the Crown is greater under the modern, than under the ancient Constitution; that we have only exchanged Regal Tyranny for Legal Tyranny, and Prerogative Slavery for Parliamentary Slavery.

THE Iniquity, as well as Absurdity of these Assertions, have been shewn in former Papers; but if such traitorous Positions ever obtain Belief, 'tis certain that the People would stand ready prepared for another Revolution, and would be justified in their own Conscience, by endeavouring to bring it about; for why should they not try another, when the last put them into a worse Condition than they were before, and when the modern Tyranny of Laws, dreadful penal Laws, lies heavier upon their Loins, than all the ancient Tyranny of Kings did upon their Forefathers.

THIS Representation of Things, made on purpose to induce the People to hate the Revolution and the present Settlement of the Crown, hath not only lifted up the Hopes of the Tories, but imposed upon the Understandings and abated the Zeal of several Whigs; for which Reason, I will shortly review this Part of the Argument, and carry it to Demonstration, that all the Ends, proposed by the Revolution, were obtained; that we are actually in Possession of those Rights which the People can justly Claim; that Regal Power is so well restrained, that 'tis impossible we should be undone but by ourselves; and that a Government is then perfect, when we can't be undone without our own Consent. — But, at present, I shall confine myself to the Consideration of what is advanced about Persons and Parties at and since the Revolution. 'Tis said, 'That at the Revolution, all the Slavey Principles of the Tories were renounc'd; that the real Essences of Whig and Tory were then destroy'd, and the Nominal only remained; that all their Prejudices vanish'd at once, and Truth and Reason triumph'd without a Rival.' Wonderful indeed! But I will not say, but prove, that the Tories did not renounce their Principles at the Revolution, nor have given us any Reason to believe they have renounced them since.

THE *Dissertator*, that grand political Impostor, attributes the Virtue and Honour of the Revolution to the Tories; and, to prove this, when he comes to Analyse (as he learnedly phrases it) the several Parties of that Time, in order to find whether there was a Whig or Tory Party subsisting, he says, 'It must be owned there was a Party that concurred in making the new Settlement; a Party that prevail'd in Parliament, and was by much the Majority of the Nation out of it.' and then he triumphantly asks, 'Were the Whigs this Majority? Was this Party a Whig Party?' Who will affirm so notorious an Untruth? Let me ask a few Questions in my Turn: The Throne was declared vacant but by a MAJORITY OF ONE; upon which ONE VOTE, our national Preservation or Destruction, our Liberty or Slavery depended; who made the Majority so small? Who composed the large, the dreadful Minority? Were they Whigs or Tories? Who made such a formidable Opposition to the Settlement of the Crown? Was it a Whig or a Tory Party? Our Author,

sensible of the Force of these Truths, says, 'An overcurious Enquiry into the Motives of this Opposition, would be a Task too invidious for him to undertake.' It would so indeed, and therefore I, who have no Cause to serve but that of my Country, will do it for him.

THE Truth is this; the Whigs came into the Revolution from Principles of Conscience, Reason, and publick Virtue: Those few Tories, who helped them, came in thro' Fear only against all their Principles, their Consciences, and their Judgments; they trembled, while they voted; trembled thro' fear of God, and voted thro' fear of Man: I say, those few Tories, who assisted the Whigs; few indeed, in comparison of the vast Number of them throughout the Nation at that Time, and in the House too! For suppose 401 Members then in the House; the Minority was 200, the Majority 201; the 200 were, to a Man, Tories; and, if we allow a Hundred Whigs in the House, there were but 100 Tories, who came into the new Settlement of the Crown; and these, as we have all the Reasons in the World to believe from their Actions soon after, surrendered themselves up only because they had gone so far, that they could not safely retreat; they must either go on against their Consciences, and venture Damnation; or return back, and venture their Lives and Fortunes; but they chose the former, and so the Nation was saved.

'Tis as evident as the Sun, that Sancroft and the leading Clergy, as well as the leading Laity among the Tories invited over the Prince of Orange, nor to make him King (for that was impiously invading the Prerogative of God) but themselves safe against the Designs of the Papists: Nor is there the least Reason to believe, that either these Clergy or Laity would have taken one Step towards the Revolution, or been any ways concerned with the Prince of Orange, had not King James been a Papist. It was not any Aversion to the Principles or Practices of Arbitrary Power; it was not any Regard to the Rights of the People, which formed this Opposition, but the Preservation of their own Bishoprics, and other noble Church-Endowments; which, in a Course of Time, must infallibly have fallen into the Hands of Papists. This drew the Passive-obedient and Non-resisting Churchmen in; and they drew in a great many of the Nobility and Gentry whom they had made of the same Principles: 'Tis plain, then, that 'twas Fear and Self-love, not Principle and Benevolence to Mankind which led them on to Action; for, whilst the Event of the Prince of Orange's Expedition was undecided, they remained under the full Influence of those Fears which had determined them to act their Principles; but, when the Revolution was secure, and those Fears were calm'd, their Principles resumed their former Power; and the more strongly, because they were revived and encouraged by Men of Reputation and Authority; who publicly argued for those very Principles of Slavery, in contradiction to which most of 'em had acted; and so were brought to entangle themselves in a Maze of endless Absurdities and Perplexities; such as taking Oaths to a King *de facto*, and holding their Allegiance due to a King *de jure*; and a thousand other idle, senseless Distinctions invented to quiet their Consciences, and reconcile, if possible, their new Practices with their old Principles: And yet, in defiance of all these glaring Truths, our Author, who never blushes, has the uncommon Effrontery to assert, 'That, at the Revolution, the Tories renounced their Principles of Slavery; and, that the real Essences of Whig and Tory were destroy'd.'

THIS general Representation of the State and Conduct of the Tories at the Revolution, will be acknowledged by every Whig, and believed by every Tory in the Kingdom, to be exactly Just; if so, it follows, that what the Author of the *Dissertation on Parties* hath laboured to make out, that the Principles of Slavery were all renounced at the Revolution, is absolutely false; affirm'd only to do Honour to the Tory Party at the Expence of Truth, the more effectually to carry on his Design of promoting a Coalition of Parties against the Government: It follows also, that the Tories, who took some Steps, many of them against their Wills, and others without Design, towards the Revolution, never made the least Approaches towards Whig Principles, but were thorough absolute Tories still; sometimes winking, and sometimes dreading the

Return of King James, as the Fit of Hope or Despair came upon them; and at irreconcileable Enmity with themselves for contributing so much to the Abdication of a Prince, who, had he not been a Papist, or too much in haste to introduce Popery, might have done what he pleas'd with us and our Liberties, and have been assisted too by those very Clergymen and Laymen, who, thro' Fear only against their Principles, concurred in placing the Prince of Orange on the Throne.

HAVING thus shewn, that there was no Change of Principles among the Tories at the Revolution, nor the least Merit in bringing it about, we shall, in our next Discourse on this Subject, make it very evident, that we have no Reason to believe, they have suffered any Change since: After which, we shall deduce such Inferences from these Reflections, as to convince all unprejudiced Men among the Whigs, that upon their Union, depends the Preservation and Security of the Liberties of Great Britain.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, June 24. This Day came to Spithead the Pearl, Kilner, from Rotterdam for Dublin; the Thistle, Wilton, from Glasgow, with Palatines for Philadelphia, and Yesterday came in the Mermaid, Seaman, of this Port, and the Thompson's Model, Thompson, of Pool, from Rotterdam for this Place.

Deal, June 23. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Faulkland; the Dutch Ship for East India; the Forward, Magier, for Virginia; the Martha, Elwood, for St. Christopher's; the Eltham, Macnamara, for Cadiz; the Duke of Newcastle, Macpherson, for Jamaica; the Samuel, Percy, for Carolina; the Winter Galley, Painter; the Queen Elizabeth, Hope, both for Philadelphia; the Halifax, Proctor, for Oporto; the Maffra, Smith; the St. Cecilia, Steward; the Adventure, Read, all three for Lisbon; the Edward and Mary, Little, for Liverpool; the Promley, Bonner, for Boston; the Nassau, Pike, for Exon; the John and Martha, Nevill, for Dublin; the Bishopstone, Scut, for Bristol; the Mary, Kestfoot, for Oporto. Arrived the Goodfellow, Sanders, from Leghorn; the Fair Henley, Douglas, from Oporto; the Seahorse, White, from Trapani; the Mary Ann, Godber, from Majorca; the Lilly, Lagan, from Trapani. Wind S. W.

Deal, June 24. Wind W. S. W. The outward bound Ships remain in the Downs as per Yesterday. Came down since and remain, the Carolina Packer, Somerset, for Cork, Madeira, and Barbados; the Farmer, Buffel, for Bourdeaux; and the Mermaid Snow, James, for ——. Arrived the Britannia, Kelsey, from Malaga; and the Scipio, Jones, from Cadiz. Capt. Jones saw Admiral Haddock with Ten Sail of Ships off Cape St. Mary's the 9th Instant, all well.

Gravesend, June 23. Passed by the Chando, Jewets, from Rotterdam; the Providence, Hubbard; the Union, Rowell, from Narva; the Friends Love, Willer, from Stockholm; the John and Barbary, Cason, from Dantick; and the William and Mary, Scot, from Malaga.

Arrived at several Port. The Neptune, Burnie, from Jamaica at Dover. The ——, Kirby, from Malaga at Rye.

LONDON.

Since our last arrived a Dutch Mail, with Advice, by Letters from the Imperial Camp near Temiswaer, dated the 27th ult. O. S. that about 4000 Peasants and Vagabonds of Wallachia, had made an Incursion into the Bannat and ruined the fine Mines of Copper near Orobitz, as well as several neighbouring Villages; that they massacred above 300 of the Miners, carried off and destroyed all their Implements, and took from one of the Directors above 4000 Ducats in Specie; that the Wallachians were supported by two Bashaws who followed close in their Rear with 6000 Men of regular Forces; that this has spread such a Terror, that the Inhabitants fly from all Parts of the Country; and that the Turks have laid formal Siege to Orsova; but as the Garrison consists of 1600 Men, and is provided with all Necessaries, 'tis hop'd the Commandant will be able to defend the Place till a sufficient Body can be assembled to oblige the Infidels to raise the Siege.



Mean time the Letters from Vienna of the 3th Instant O. S. say, that the Army under the Velt Marshal de Konigsegg is actually on the March to raise the Siege, and that General de Neuperg is marching by another Rout for the same Purpose, which Troops when joind, will, 'tis said, form an Army of 40,000 Men. 'Tis added, that according to the Plan concerted for this Expedition, the Army is to take Bread for six Days, and march directly for Meadia, in order to drive the Turks from that Post; after which they are to go round the Hills on the left, and force the Turks to raise the Siege of Orlova.

By Capt. Jewers of the Chandos Sloop, from Rotterdam, we learn, that they have had a violent Storm of Wind on that Coast, in which an Homeward bound East India Ship was lost in the Maes, and most of her Crew perished. Some other Ships are said to have shared the same unhappy Fate.

A Gentleman at Bengall writes to his Friend in London a Narrative of the many Misfortunes which happened in the late violent Storm there, and by way of Conclusion, gives this remarkable and surprizing Relation, viz. That a French Ship was drove on Shore, and there Bulged; after the Wind and the Waters abated, they opened their Hatches, and had taken out several Bales of Merchandise, &c. but the Man who was in the Hold to sling the Bales, suddenly ceased working; nor by calling to him, could they get any Reply, on which they sent down another, but heard nothing of him, which very much added to their Fear; so that for some time no one would venture down to discover the Cause; but at length one more hardy than the rest went down, but became silent and inactive as the former, to the Astonishment of all: They then agreed by Lights to look down into the Hold, which had a great Quantity of Water in it, and to their great Surprise they saw an Alligator of a monstrous Size, staring as expecting more Prey (which had come in thro' a Hole in the Ship's Side) which with Difficulty they killed, and on Desecting it found the three Bodies in the Creature's Belly.

This Week the Hon. Mr. Arundell, Son to the Right Hon. the Lord Arundell of Wardour, is to be married to Miss Arundell Belling, an Heiress of 70,000*l.*

Colonel Morgan is appointed Major of General Anstruther's Regiment of Foot

Last Friday died at his Lodgings in Fetter-lane, Sir John Brown, Kt. and Bart.

The same Day died in an advanced Age, at his Lodgings at Lower Tooting in Surry, Samuel Manning, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in the County of Bedford, which he has left to Mr. Manning his Nephew, of Kingston upon Hull.

On Saturday last was held a Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, at Guildhall, when his Lordship acquainted the Court with the Message he received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, signifying his Pleasure of receiving the Compliments of the City on Tuesday next; and the following Gentlemen were chose a Committee to draw up an Address, viz. Alderman Barber, Alderman Lambart, Alderman Westley, Alderman Marshall, and Deputy Farringdon, Deputy Brewis, Deputy Snatt, Mr. Henry Sisson, Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Richard Skinner, Mr. Robert Henshaw, and Mr. James Haywood, which they did immediately, and the same being unanimously agreed to, they resolved to wait on their Royal Highnesses with the same on Tuesday next, at his Houte in St. James's Square.

After which a Court of Hustings was held for the Election of Sheriffs, when John Wightman, Esq; Citizen and Brewer, and James Brooks, Esq; Citizen and Stationer, were unanimously chosen. Israel Wilks, Esq; disqualifid himself by swearing that he was not worth 15,000*l.*

John Bosworth, Esq; was chose Chamberlain, and the four following Gentlemen were chose Auditors for the City Accounts, viz. Mr. Peter Roberts, and Mr. John Lloyd, continued; and Mr. Anthony Lucas, and Mr. John Hooper, chose that Day: The two last in the room of Mr. William Been, and William Baker; all the other Officers were continued.

The same Day being Midsummer Day, there was an annual Meeting of the Governors of the Charterhouse, at which were present the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and several other Persons of Distinction, as also the Master of the said House; when four Scholars on the Foundation were ordered for the University, some for Oxford, and others for Cambridge, and several put out Apprentices to Trade.

High Water this Day Morning Evening
at London Bridge. 5 06 00 06 21

BANKRUPTS.

John Benger, of Manningford, in the County of Wilts, Chapman.

James Newton, of Great Turnstile, Holbourn, in the County of Middlesex, Cabinet-maker, Milliner, and Chapman.

Bank Stock 143, 142 1-half. India, nothing done. South Sea 101 5-8ths, 1-half, 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3 8ths to 1-half. New ditto 111 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 107. 7 per Cent. Loan 113. Ditto 5 per Cent. 102. Royal Assurance 110 3 4ths. London Assurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. to 19 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 11. 16s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 7-8ths. Premium. English Copper 3 l. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1 4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1 half.

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By DANIEL WATERLAND, D. D. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

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By Order of the High Court of Chancery,

IN August next will be sold, by Auction, the Household Goods and Linen of Thomas Lewis, Esq; deceased, at his late Mansion-House at Soberton, in the County of Hants: Of which timely Notice will be given, and the Catalogues dispers'd, by Mr. Jonathan Dear, at Soberton aforesaid, and by Mr. Richard Chillingworth, Upholder in the Strand.

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All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it entirely free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind; for it admitts no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on the Account, in all scurvy, scrophulous, and even Jesuitic Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandulous Swelling and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

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